

vessels are regarded by naval experts, after all, as "men in buckram."

A high naval officer remarked to-day: "Spain throughout her whole history has never sought a naval fight and never will. She has always dodged and is dodging now. Cervera never intended to fight. He intended to dodge, and he has succeeded. Spain will not send another fleet to these waters while the present war lasts."

Severe storms prevail in the channel between Santiago de Cuba and Jamaica. The press dispatch boats have encountered these storms for the last ten days, making the voyages very difficult. The heat adds to the discomfort.

## EIGHT THOUSAND SAID TO HAVE LANDED.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 12, 10:30 p. m.—Eight thousand Americans, according to a private dispatch from Port-au-Prince, have landed near Santiago de Cuba.

The United States auxiliary cruiser St. Louis arrived at Mole St. Nicholas to-day.

## REPORTS OF LANDING DISCREDITED.

Washington, June 13.—Up to 12:30 o'clock this morning no news had reached the officials here concerning the fight at Guantanamo.

The report that 8,000 American troops had

## Two Great Soaps CASHMERE BOUQUET and VIORIS

ships only can be sent against them at the beginning. Therefore it is believed that Sampson's battle-ships will head this fleet.

## PORTO RICO NEAR STARVATION.

St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, June 12.—Thirty-one Porto Rican refugees, mostly women, arrived here yesterday.

The newspapers say that two months of the existing conditions will bring Porto Rico to the verge of starvation. The Government of the island has established a few public kitchens for the relief of those who are suffering the most.

## SPAIN'S DESTROYER TERROR USELESS.

St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, June 12.—The Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Terror is now regarded as useless, owing to the breakdown of her boilers and the lack of means to repair them. She is still at San Juan de Porto

## VAST WAR PREPARATIONS.

WHAT SECRETARY ALGER'S DEPARTMENT HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

Washington, June 12.—Secretary Alger to-day gave out for publication a statement showing with exactness just what has been done by the War Department up to this moment in preparing the United States Army for war. The Secretary said that this matter, which had been carefully prepared by the heads of the various departments, of course omitted thousands of details, but still it might convey to the American people some idea of the vast work accomplished by the Department up to this time in assembling and equipping the great Army which is now ready to carry out the will of the country in driving Spain from her last foothold in the Western Hemisphere.

The statement comprises reports made by Quartermaster Ludington, Commissary-General Egan, Chief of Ordnance General Flagler and Chief of Engineers General Wilson. The figures run into vast amounts; for instance, the subsistence department showing that it has, since May 14, or in less than a month, loaded twelve solid miles of freight cars with provisions for Uncle Sam's Army. This included 29,123,945 rations for the Regular and volunteer troops. These weighed 64,369,652 pounds, or, altogether, 32,180 tons.

The Ordnance Department worked under peculiar difficulties, as the supplies required are not articles of commerce, and it is not easy to induce private manufacturers to take up their manufacture, involving as it does the installation of new machines and tools, and the education of workmen in special lines. Still, the deliveries from the contractors have been steadily increasing and are now about sufficient to meet demands.

## ACCUMULATED BEFORE WAR BEGAN.

Prior to April 21, in anticipation of the present emergency, this Department had been accumulating small arms and cartridges for some time and had about twenty millions of all kinds on hand. There have been procured many millions more by manufacture and purchase since April 21, and the manufacture and delivery of small arm cartridges will soon reach 70,000 per day. There have been issued to the Army small arms of all kinds, and the supply is sufficient for anticipated wants.

Issue of all equipments and arms has been interfered with by delays in obtaining information in regard to what the States and the determination of exactly what was required to complete the armament and equipment, and by the necessity for so making the issues as to provide for future settlement between the States and the United States for the part furnished by the States.

Since April 21 the old Regular batteries have had their armament increased from four guns and caissons to six guns and caissons. The new Regular batteries have each been supplied with six guns and caissons, and their battery wagons and forges. Heavy field guns with their caissons and harness have also been issued. Sixteen volunteer batteries have been supplied either in whole or in part.

The horses are such that no difficulty is to be expected in supplying all anticipated calls for guns, carriages, caissons and harness for light batteries.

Since the beginning of the war the Department has sent to the field a large number of 5-inch siege guns and 7-inch siege howitzers, with their carriages, limbers, platforms, implements, equipments, tools and chests complete; also 7-inch mortars, with carriages, platforms, implements, equipments and tools complete. All of this siege material is of the latest pattern and newly issued.

Three 6-inch field mortars which had been distributed for practice have been collected and sent to Tampa. These are supplied with an ample quantity of ammunition.

Smokeless powder is now being issued for all field and siege guns, although the first supply sent was sphere-hexagonal black moulded powder, except that for the field mortars, which was of the smokeless variety.

A supply of field and siege ammunition has also been issued, and new supplies have been ordered, and are being delivered rapidly. The supply of ammunition already ordered for field cannon is considered sufficient for the present time. There have been shipped to the fortifications since April 21 many sea-coast cartridges, guns for which are already provided. Rapid-fire guns, and an ample supply of ammunition, cartridges, shells, shrapnel, fuses and smokeless powder for the same have been purchased, and a portion of them has already been installed at permanent works.

## STEAMERS CHARTERED AT LOW RATES.

The transportation branch of the Quartermaster's Department took precautions in advance to secure steamers to carry the troops to Cuba. An experienced officer was sent to New York early to consult with the steamship companies and inspect the vessels. His work was so complete that when the call came the Department was in a position to secure from the companies the ships that were needed. The policy was to divide the call among the various coastwise lines in order not to interfere seriously with their commercial interests. Consequently, the Department has been able to make, without friction, the most reasonable charters that the Government has ever secured.

Up to this date there have been chartered forty-one first-class steamships for transports on the Atlantic coast; four water vessels, one tug, three steam lighters and one steamer for the Signal Service. All these had to be fitted for troops, animals and freight by erecting bunks, building animal pens and putting in extra tanks for water. In addition, extra contracts had to be made for supplies of coal and water at points where troops were accumulated. The Government has now made most acceptable contracts for coal at New-Orleans, Mobile, Tampa, Key West, Savannah and Fernandina, and also for coal about to follow the transports to Cuba and Porto Rico.

It has been more difficult to secure ships on the Pacific Ocean, not because of unwillingness of the steamship companies to give their ships, but from the fact that they were not available, because most of the companies were trading across the Pacific Ocean and as far south as Panama, and we could only get the vessels as they arrived in port. In many instances these companies have had to charter other vessels to replace those that were necessary for the Government to have. American registers were required for a number of ships, but there will be no difficulty in eventually getting all the vessels necessary for transporting the troops to the Philippines. Because of the long distance these ships had to go, some delay was caused in fitting them out as transports. So far, ten vessels have been chartered. The procurement of the coal for the expedition has been left to the Quartermaster General Merritt's staff, favorable offers by dealers on this side of the continent being declined, as the distance was too great.

## MOVING TROOPS TO RENDEZVOUS.

The movement of the troops to rendezvous points was a vast undertaking. On May 13 the

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## LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF CARRIAGES.

At our Newark and New York Warehouses. Estimates for repairs promptly submitted. Carriages Stored; Reasonable Charges.

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AND NEWARK, N. J.

Adjutant-General sent to the Quartermaster his first order for the movement of volunteers, and the order was quickly passed along to each of the subordinate officers, its execution being reported by wire. In no case has unnecessary delay been reported, and the volunteer troops have been sent to their destination with promptness and with remarkable freedom from accident or delay. Extremely low rates for transportation have been secured, generally not exceeding one and a half cent per mile for passengers, and about half the prevailing tariff for freight. In some cases a rate as low as one-half cent per mile was given by the railroad company. The Regular troops were assembled with the most satisfactory results, and sent to their destinations without accident through the chief Quartermasters of the Army departments.

A special outfit has been provided under orders of the Secretary of War for the use of the volunteer troops, and a number of hospital trains. This train will consist of ten tourist sleepers, two kitchen and dining cars, and a combined passenger and baggage car. It will be in charge of a medical department, and will be permanently at Tampa, except when carrying sick and wounded to points designated by the proper medical officers. Upon discharge of the sick and wounded in each case it will be returned to Tampa for similar service as required.

## NUMBER OF TROOPS TRANSPORTED.

Altogether the troops transported, Regular and Volunteer, were 126 regiments of infantry, 34 regiments, battalions or troops of cavalry, and 20 batteries of artillery. Some of the things shipped by the Quartermasters out of the long lists were: 8,810 cavalry horses, 12,802 draught mules, 2,109 pack mules, 500 small mules, 1,500 small horses, 4,000 wagons, 425 ambulances, 17,062 single harnesses, 1,575 saddles and bridles, 4,977 pack saddles, 3,101 halters, 1,755 artillery harnesses and 544 draught horses for siege trains, 106,382 blankets, 123,128 blouses, 25,730 canvas coats and trousers, 55,580 cotton canvas drawers, 123,065 summer drawers, 123,065 campaign hats, 141,362 shelter halves, 3,562 wall tents and 1,250 conical tents.

The Engineer Corps was engaged in the construction of a large number of permanent batteries, the erection of temporary batteries at defenseless places, the overhauling of old armament at existing works, the purchase of submarine mines and searchlights, the maintenance of mine fields, the purchase of sea material, pontoon materials, tools and instruments.

## WORK ON BATTERIES.

In addition to the works already completed since the declaration of war work was ordered and is in progress upon twenty-one batteries, working with double shifts of men at many places. Of these, there are seventy-five emplacements for modern 8, 10 and 12 inch guns, and forty-seven emplacements for rapid-fire guns. In addition orders have been given for emplacements for twenty-one modern guns and 15-inch gun carriages, and a number are now ready for armament at twelve localities. Fifty-two temporary emplacements of old-style armament and modern siege guns have been constructed at thirteen localities and the old-style armament has been overhauled for service at ten permanent posts. Four hundred miles of cable have been delivered and about fifteen hundred submarine mines placed in various parts of the coast. A large force of skilled electricians and laborers with an extensive fleet of boats has been employed to maintain them.

The work on the coast has been carried on by the above statement, says Secretary Alger, which, after all, is only a portion of the work done to put the Army in condition of war, that the general public has had an inadequate idea of the magnitude of the undertaking thrown upon the War Department for execution in the brief space of time that has elapsed since the declaration of war.

## CARRIER PIGEONS IN WAR.

Washington, June 12 (Special).—The war was expected to develop the usefulness of the carrier pigeon service in communicating with ships at sea and cots at naval stations, but so far the system does not seem to have been made much use of, or, if so, the results obtained have not been satisfactory. Some of the finest birds which have records abroad were secured by the Government several months ago from the famous pigeon cotes in Germany, and distributed among the principal stations along the coast.

The most important of these stations is Key West, where there are a large number of birds capable of keeping the patrol vessels off Havana in prompt communication with the commandant, but so far fast yachts and torpedo-boats seem to have been used exclusively in transmitting messages between the two. Just prior to the war several successful trials with carrier-pigeons were made from Havana to Key West, the birds having been liberated by officers of the regular merchant steamers. The flight of a bird is at least one hundred miles, although the Navy Department has a record of a bird that was caught five hundred miles out at sea from New York. This pigeon was secured abroad for the Government, and escaped from its cage in New York, and at once started for home, three thousand miles away. Five hundred miles at sea it lighted on a ship and was brought to New York and returned to its cage.

The coastline signal service through which the Navy Department is kept informed of the movements of ships proceeding up and down the coast when close enough in shore to be sighted, is provided, as a rule, with pigeon-cote equipment, but so far there has been no necessity of using them. An opportunity will be afforded when the Army transports leave Key West for Santiago de keeping the military authorities in Washington informed through the carrier-pigeon system as to the progress the ships are making for the first day out. Three or four pigeons on each transport will keep the naval officials at Key West advised as to the safety of the ships until they get well around to the Bahama Channel.

## GREAT DAMAGE BY WIND AND RAIN.

TORNADO UNROOFS BUILDINGS IN OGDENSBURG.

Ogdensburg, June 12.—A violent tornado, accompanied by rain, struck this city at 7 o'clock this evening and did immense damage along the wharves and at the railroad yards. The storm approached from a northwesterly direction and, crossing the St. Lawrence, struck the lower part of the city with tremendous force. Its path lay through the Central Vermont yards and wharves, and the Ogdensburg Transit Company's wharves.

The Ogdensburg Transit Company's elevator was unroofed, and the contents—20,000 bushels of corn and oats—almost ruined by the heavy rain and the water which entered the building. The elevator was the building. The roof was carried some distance by the gate, and in falling badly damaged the mill of the Ogdensburg Transit Company. The freight cars and tracks of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad were badly damaged.

## TO BEGIN HANDLING BIG GUNS.

Yesterday was a quiet day at Fort Wadsworth. The battalion of the 1st New York Volunteers, which is on duty as a garrison, spent the day quietly. No visitors were admitted, and none will be. Many of the soldiers visited the fort during the day, but the guard absolutely refused to admit them, and this condition will prevail. Up to a couple of years ago the authorities admitted any one to the fort grounds, but since the rebuilding of the fort began, and the emplacements for the great disappearing guns were erected, no one has been admitted except soldiers. It is said that the troops of the fort will to-day be giving some of the volunteers drill in the great guns. There is a scarcity of men capable of handling the big guns, and the big guns are being broken in by some of the volunteers for this work will greatly aid the gunners if the fort should ever be called upon for duty.

## GEN. AGUINALDO'S PURPOSE

HE SOUGHT THE AID OF AMERICA IN THE PHILIPPINES.

CONFERENCES HELD BEFORE THE WAR BEGAN WITH CONSUL-GENERAL PRATT AT SINGAPORE, AND ADMIRAL DEWEY AT HONG KONG.

Vancouver, B. C., June 12.—Some interesting information was brought by the steamer Empress of Japan from Hong Kong regarding negotiations between the Philippine rebel chief, Aguinaldo, and the United States at Singapore. It seems that just before the actual outbreak of hostilities between Spain and the United States Aguinaldo was the scene of a secret political arrangement, by which General Emilio Aguinaldo y Famy, supreme head of the revolutionary movement in the Philippines, entered into direct relations with Admiral Dewey while that officer was still at Hong Kong.

In order to understand and appreciate this interesting historical incident properly, it will be necessary to allude to the causes leading to this second appearance of the rebellion in the Philippines, which was almost coincident with, though not instigated by, the strained relations between Spain and the United States.

In December last, General Primo de Rivera, who above all other Spanish generals had intimate knowledge of the country and its inhabitants, found the position untenable for both parties. Neither of these had the remotest chance to terminate the rebellion decisively, the rebels being secure in their mountain fastnesses and the Spaniards holding the chief towns and villages on the coast. Primo de Rivera, therefore, sent two well-known Philippine natives occupying high places in Manila to propose terms of peace to Aguinaldo in Bata Na Bato.

## TERMS CONCEDED TO THE REBELS.

A council of the revolutionary government was held, in which it was agreed to lay down their arms on condition of certain reforms being introduced. The principal ones were:

1. The expulsion, or at least secularization, of the religious orders, and the inhibition of these orders from all official votes in civil administration.
2. A general amnesty for all rebels and guarantees for their personal security, and from the vengeance of the friars and parish priests after returning to their homes.
3. Radical reforms to curtail the glaring abuses in public administration.
4. Freedom of the press to denounce official corruption and blackmailing.
5. Representation in the Spanish parliament.
6. Abolition of the iniquitous system of secret deportation of political suspects.

## THE COMPACT BROKEN BY SPAIN.

The rebels laid down their arms, and peace was apparently secured, but no sooner had they done so and returned to their homes than the intransigent religious orders began again to prosecute their war to tramp up imaginary charges to procure their arrest. The Spanish Government, on its side, insisting their reform, desisted from carrying out the promised reforms, thinking another trick like that played on the Cubans after the peace of Zanjón, arranged by Martinez Campos, might succeed. The people of the Philippines, however, refused to be made dupes, and have taken up arms again, not alone in the immediate districts around Manila, but throughout the archipelago.

General Aguinaldo, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Colonel Marcelo H. del Pilar, and private secretary, J. Leyba, arrived in Singapore from Saigon on April 21, 1898. In Saigon, where Aguinaldo had remained for one week, he had interviewed one or two old Philippine friends now residing there. The special purpose of Aguinaldo's visit to Singapore was to consult other friends of the Philippines, about the affairs of the islands generally, particularly as to the possibility of war between the United States and Spain, and whether in case of success the United States would eventually recognize the independence of the Philippines.

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## CONFERENCE WITH PRATT AND DEWEY.

Affairs were now becoming more warlike. Bray, after a conversation with Pratt and Dewey, arranged for an interview between him and Aguinaldo. There were present General Emilio Aguinaldo y Famy, E. Spencer Pratt, Consul-General of the United States of America; Howard W. Bray, J. Leyba, Aguinaldo's private secretary; Colonel M. H. del Pilar, and Marielino Santos.

In the conference, at which Bray acted as interpreter, Aguinaldo explained to American Consul-General Pratt incidents and objects of the recent rebellion, and described the present disturbed state of the country. Aguinaldo then proceeded to explain the nature of the co-operation he could give, in which he, in case of the American forces from the squadron landing and taking possession of Manila, would guarantee to maintain order and discipline among the native troops, and would have the same humane way in which he had hitherto conducted the war, and prevent them from committing outrages on defenseless Spaniards beyond such as were inevitable in fair and honorable warfare. He further declared his ability to establish a proper and responsible government on liberal principles, and would be willing to accept the same for the Philippines.

The United States intended giving Cuba. The Consul-General of the United States, coinciding with the general views expressed in the discussion, placed himself at once in telegraphic communication with Admiral Dewey at Hong Kong, between whom and Pratt a frequent interchange of dispatches consequently took place.

## AGUINALDO'S POLICY.

General Aguinaldo's policy embraces the independence of the Philippines, whose internal affairs would be controlled under European and American advisers. American protection would be desirable temporarily, on the same lines as that which might be instituted hereafter in Cuba. The ports of the Philippines would be free to the trade of the world, safeguards being entered against an influx of Chinese aliens, who would compete with the industrial population of the country. There would be

## ROUTING AN ARMY.

HOW THE WORST INVASION OF MODERN TIMES IS ABSOLUTELY OVERCOME.

When men of women feel depressed or tired at the present day, it is common to say, "I think I have malaria." What is malaria? It is only an army of germs that get into the body; germs that ruin the health and undermine the life. They are aggressive, they feed upon the body, they must be killed.

It has been thought that quinine would accomplish this, but many people cannot take quinine; it disagrees with them, it often nauseates. It is known, however, that pure whiskey taken in moderation will kill and entirely exterminate the worst army of germs which ever invaded the system. They cannot withstand it. Under the influence of pure stimulants the germs are killed, the body is strengthened and the health is restored.

It should not be understood, however, that all whiskey will do this—few will. It requires something specially pure and specially designed for this purpose, and that is precisely what Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is. It is a scientific, medicinal preparation. It has the highest endorsement of doctors and scientists; it is wonderfully popular because it is so efficient and powerful. Do not be deceived into the use of any other, for there is no other preparation upon the market that can accomplish what is accomplished by Duffy's Pure Malt. You will find that it is kept by reliable druggists and grocers.

## THE REASON WHY

Commodore Dewey used Vacuum Oils for his fleet at the battle of Manila because he knew they were best, and a full supply was available at Hong Kong. He will find a good stock at Manila when he lands. Machinery operators in the Philippines have used Vacuum oils for a number of years. Vacuum oils are so well-known and highly thought of in all parts of the world that one hundred and twelve foreign warehouses are required for their distribution; at home they are sold in every city. The reason is: they lubricate most.

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physicians. For testimonials and references, address, talk  
to telephone  
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PLENTY OF FOOD AT TAMPA CAMP.

ONLY FIVE MEN OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT IN THE HOSPITAL.

Tampa, Fla., June 12 (Special).—Chaplain Van De Water of the 71st Regiment held a service at 7:30 a. m. to-day, which was largely attended.

There are only five men of the regiment in the hospital. One of these has a bruised leg, and two are about well. The others are only slightly ill. There is a sufficiency of food, in spite of reports to the contrary. Some companies fare better than others, owing to their having more energetic and skillful quartermaster-sergeants.

## FOR HONOR AND LIBERTY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

The following comes to me from a grand daughter on the Pacific Coast. It seems good enough to publish. Yours truly,  
R. S. R.  
Brooklyn, June 11.

I.

Shall we pause to weigh and reason when our  
Shall we say, "This should not be" and our  
When the grave of our dead seamen under alien  
skies repose,  
And the men who look upon them are the bitter  
of our  
They are calling—our lost heroes—from their graves  
on Cuba's shore,  
They are calling—send the answer in the cannon's  
sullen roar.  
We have brooked much with patience—all patience  
has an end.  
Run up the stately banner! God will the right de-  
fend!  
Fling forth the gage of battle in the face of  
haughty Spain—  
And remember, oh! remember, the men who  
manned the Maine!

II.

Too long have we lain sleeping—awake! the trumpet  
sound afar!  
For from out the East has risen the blood-red  
star of war;  
And the sound of martial music has shown our  
neighbor's need—  
Has shown a weary people struggling under an-  
Shall we cry out that we never our brother's  
Keeper have been?  
A Nation that never has faltered, shall we say,  
"We have not seen?"  
We have brooked much with patience—all patience  
has an end.  
Run up the stately banner! God will the right de-  
fend!  
Fling forth the gage of battle in the face of  
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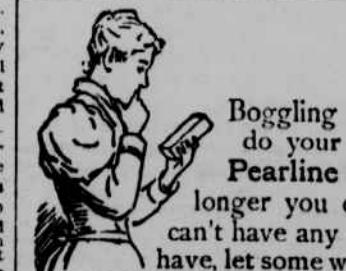
## A THEOSOPHICAL ANNIVERSARY.

The second anniversary of the beginning of Mrs. Tingley's crusade around the world with members of the Theosophical Society was celebrated last night by the local branches of the Universal Brotherhood and the Theosophical Society in America. The theosophists were presented with the colors of each country they visited, and the last night they were presented with the colors of each country they visited, and the last night they were presented with the colors of each country they visited.

## Don't boggle

Boggle—to hesitate, as from doubt or difficulty; to hold back, etc. (Standard Dictionary).

Boggling doesn't pay, in the matter of Pearline. Don't do your washing in a harder way that costs more, when Pearline has an easier way that's more economical. The longer you do without Pearline, the more loss to you. You can't have any good reason for not using it. If you think you have, let some woman talk to you who knows all about Pearline.



MAP SHOWING GUANTANAMO AND CAIMANERA.

landed near Santiago cannot be confirmed, and it is believed here that our troops have not reached those waters.

## REPAIRING THE CAIMANERA CABLE.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 12, 2 p. m.—No war news has been received here to-day up to this hour.

It is probable that the repairs of the Caimanera cable can be completed by Thursday or Friday. It is understood that vessels of the United States Navy are rendering all the assistance possible. Other arrangements for the work are already well under way.

## TWO MORE GUNBOATS FOR SAMPSON.

Philadelphia, June 12.—The gunboats Peoria and Dorothea left League Island Navy Yard to-day under sealed orders. The opinion is that both vessels are bound for Cuban waters and are to join Admiral Sampson's fleet. The Peoria was formerly the pilot-boat Philadelphia. She is now commanded by Lieutenant Ryan, and has a crew of forty-five men. The Dorothea was formerly the yacht of that name, and is about the same size as the Vixen, now with Sampson's fleet. She is commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Barnett, and carries a crew of sixty-five men.

## SHIPS REPORTED OFF SANTIAGO.

London, June 13.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Times," telegraphing Sunday, says: "The only definite information from the Spanish side about Cuba is a short passage from an official dispatch of General Blanco to Lieutenant-General Correa, Minister of War, as follows:

"Respecting Santiago, General Linarez reports that to-day fifteen merchant ships, with some tugs, forming apparently a total of twenty-four vessels, appeared before the port about noon. Only fifteen remained, the others having left for Guantanamo, with the Massachusetts and the Dolphin, which cannonaded the heights of Baiquiri. No casualties are reported. We do not know whether these merchantmen carry a portion of the contingent for the expedition."

## A MASTER STROKE, SAY PARIS CRITICS.

London, June 13.—The Paris correspondent of "The Standard" says: "Critics here regard the occupation of Guantanamo Harbor as a master stroke, and the fact that 3,000 Spaniards allowed the landing as ominously significant."

## SPANIARDS SAY IT WAS A REPULSE.

London, June 13.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Standard" says: "General Blanco telegraphs that the authorities at Santiago de Cuba claim to have repelled the American attempt to land in the inner and outer bays of Guantanamo, the Spanish forces being entrenched in positions commanding the best landing places between Santiago and Guantanamo."

## THE MOVEMENT ON PORTO RICO.

Washington, June 12.—In ten days' time, unless unforeseen obstacles are encountered, the movement upon Porto Rico will begin.

The War Department has been in close communication by telegraph with General Miles at Tampa, and all the necessary instructions have been given to the commanding general for the preparation of the military forces to be used in this part of the campaign. General Miles, in turn, has been consulting General Coppinger and Lee at Jacksonville, giving the necessary detailed instructions, and all is so near ready that were some essential supplies on hand the expedition could start within twenty-four hours.

The Navy Department has been advised of the purposes of the Army, and the War Board to-day was making arrangements for the supply of the conveying fleet. This will be of a more formidable character than that which goes with the Santiago expedition, for the plans contemplate a joint attack upon the San Juan fortifications by the Army and Navy, and the fortifications are so powerful that heavily armored

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and are mild yet certain in ef-  
fect. They cure all liver trou-  
bles, biliousness, headache, indigestion, 25c.

Rico with the Alfonso XIII, the Isabel II, the Ponce de Leon, the Concha, and the Comacina.

## HURRYING MANILA EXPEDITION.

GENERAL MERRITT ORDERS TROOPS TO BE ABOARD SHIP BY WEDNESDAY NOON.

San Francisco, June 12.—General Merritt has issued verbal instructions through Major-General Otis to commanding officers of regiments and battalions designated to sail in the second Philippine expedition to have the placing aboard ship of all camp equipments finished by Tuesday, and to be ready to embark their troops by noon on Wednesday. As a result the packing has begun, and every article not absolutely necessary for use between now and the time for departure is being packed away.

Arthur MacArthur, the last of the brigadier-generals of volunteers ordered to report to General Merritt for the Manila expedition, has arrived. General MacArthur comes from Tampa and Chickamauga, where he assisted in the mobilizing of two armies.

Measles threatens to become epidemic among the soldiers at Camp Merritt, and the surgeons in charge of the field hospital are bending all their energies to prevent the further spread of the malady. Fifty cases are now under their care, and in the last three days six or eight new patients a day have been turned over to them. Fortunately it is in a mild form, and the patients are doing well.

## THE SITUATION AT MANILA.

Madrid, June 12.—A private dispatch received here from Manila, dated June 8, represents the situation there as being slightly improved. It says:

"In spite of the insurrection in the province, the capital is resolved upon resistance. The spirit of the people is excellent. The defenses have been increased, fresh battalions of volunteers have been organized, the place is provisioned for two months and the insurgents have not ventured to make an attack."

## RUSSIA EXPECTED TO PROTEST.

London, June 13.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Daily News" says: "It is expected that Russia will protest against the open alliance of Admiral Dewey with a belligerent with Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief."

## ONLY A MIRACLE COULD SAVE MANILA.

London, June 13.—Señor Romer Giron, the Spanish Minister of the Colonies